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A NAME IN THE SAND.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Alone I walked the ocean strand;
A pearly shell was in my hand;
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so methought, 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place.
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and been to be no more;
Of me, my name, the name I bore,
To leave no track nor trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught,
For glory or for shame.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THE CURATE OF LANGBOURN.

A STORY.

The rays of the autumn sun fell cheerfully on the fields around Langbourn, as the curate of the village, Mr. Benson, set out on the path leading from his humble dwelling. For some time he walked onwards with downcast eyes and from the expression of his pale and thoughtful countenance it was evident that a tinge of melancholy pervaded his meditations. The road to the mansion of his rector whither he was proceeding, was a by-path intersecting rich and well cultivated fields, in which the reapers were prosecuting joyously the labors of the harvest. Their clear ringing voices and noisy peals of laughter aroused the curate from his abstraction, and he felt as if the light hearted sounds chid him for the pensive character of his own thoughts. "The Almighty," said he, "has sent a good and plenteous season, that his creatures, the high and the low alike, may have wherewithal to eat; and even the redbreast that chirps across my path shall have its portion. Want has hitherto been mercifully withheld from crossing my threshold, and poverty has been too long an inmate of the dwelling to make its continuance a thing to be dreaded. Alas! how unwilling is my tongue to utter, or my heart to admit, that there is a deeper cause for the heaviness that oppresses me! Mary, my beloved child, it is thy fading cheek and drooping spirits that my soul would fain exclude the knowledge of from itself, for the temporal comforts and means that might revive thee are not in my power!" Uttering a pious wish for the object of his anxiety, and beseeching resignation to his own mind, the curate walked onward to the abode of his superior.

Before relating the purpose and tenor of the interview between the rector and curate, we may describe briefly to the reader these personages themselves. The rector was a man of portly presence, haughty, and grave even to sternness in his address. His origin was humble, for he was the son of a poor tradesman, and the presentation to the living he now enjoyed had been the result of a long service as tutor in a family of rank. Though thus meanly descended, the rector was a proud man: and his first object on acquiring the rectory had been to unite himself with a well connected lady, who though considerably beyond her prime, formed a bond between her husband and the families of rank in the neighborhood. Still the churchman did not fully attain his object, for though elevated in station in his own eyes, and even in those of his inferiors, by the marriage, those with whom he was most anxious to mingle were not conciliated by his personal merits to overlook the humility of his native rank. This was unfortunate for him in more than one respect; those with whom he might have formerly associated he now considered himself elevated above; and not being admitted freely to the higher class of society, he stood in some measure in a lonely and even solitary position. His lady was not of an age to enliven his home with children, and by degrees the temper of the rector, which was naturally social, became haughty and soured. He was by no means uncharitable, but his charities were sadly affected by prejudices; and he had imbibed during his intercourse with the higher classes the doctrine that poverty is indispensable, and indeed a blessing, to the lower orders of society, in every well-regulated state. Mr. Benson the curate, was in many respects a contrast to his rector. He was modest, amiable and intelligent, and was beloved and esteemed by the inhabitants of Langbourne. He was the immediate descendant of a family that had been of considerable importance in the neighborhood; and this circumstance, together with his general character, made him respected even in quarters which his superior could not propitiate. An early love marriage had prevented his struggling, like his fellows, for advancement in the church, and had made him glad to take refuge from want in a curacy of thirty five pounds a year. His wife died without leaving any family, and the curate took into his home a widowed sister and her only child, to whom he was deeply attached. His niece, Mary Warner, was now about the age of eighteen, a slender and elegantly-formed young woman, with one of the sweetest and most expressive of countenances, the index to her amiable mind. She had lately been residing for some time with an aunt, at a considerable distance, and since her return home had, to the great distress of her fond uncle and parent, drooped both in health and spirits. Never had the curate felt the narrowness of his income so severely as when it limited his means of procuring necessary comforts for his beloved niece. Mr. Benson was on his way to the rectory to receive his half-yearly pittance, and it grieved him to think how small a balance would be left of it after the payment of the debts already incurred.

On reaching the rector's goodly though old-fashioned mansion, buried in venerable woods which the rooks had for centuries held as their peculiar domain, the curate was shown by one of the servants into an ante-chamber, with the promise that his reverence should be informed of the visiter's presence. Some minutes elapsed before the servant reappeared, in which time Mr. Benson, on looking around him, could not help contrasting the duties of the rector with his own, and the difference in the reward. The thought, however, was rebuked as quickly as it arose, and he uttered a prayer that his reward might be not temporal but spiritual and eternal. He was at length ushered into the presence of his superior. 'Sit down, sit down, Mr. Benson,' said the rector; 'I hope your family are well. Pray excuse me for keeping you waiting; my wife's cousin, Sir John Oatlands, had called, and we were engaged sipping a glass of port. Here, Peter, bring a glass of wine for Mr. Benson.' The rector had acquired a taste for good wine during his tutorship, and was really a critical judge of its merits. The poor curate sighed almost audibly as he raised the glass placed before him to his lips, and thought of the dear one whose declining health such a cordial might revive, while to him it was useless as it was undesired. The rector continued to descant on the subject of his visiter and relation Sir John, and the qualities of the wine, to all which the curate listened patiently. At last, on mention being made of the business for which Mr. Benson came, his reverence said—'Thirty-five pounds is a large sum, sir; and with the other perquisites constitutes altogether, I have no doubt, a handsome enough living. Indeed, Mr. Benson, I have just had an offer from a young man, a very valuable person, to perform the duty for thirty pounds.' The curate was too much struck with this announcement to make any reply. The thought had sometimes occurred to him that, could he overcome his pride so far as to inform the rector how much need there was of an augmentation of salary, it was possible it might be granted by that gentleman, as the duties of the curacy were more extensive than usual. This hope had taken a deeper hold of his mind than he himself was sensible of, till it was thus overthrown, and the prospect of losing his present pittance, small as it was, presented in its stead. The rector probably saw the depression his words had caused, and he proceeded to say—'This must be thought of, Mr. Benson; in the mean time you of course will go on with your duties; we may speak of the reduction at some future time.' The servant had been called into the room previous to this last speech, and his master directed him to pay the salary to Mr Benson. He then left the room, imagining no doubt, that he had acted charitably in not pressing an immediate reduction; a view of the subject certainly not coincided in by the other party concerned.

The rector derived his information regarding the affairs of the parish, both clerical and lay, chiefly from the lips of inferior functionaries, to whose purposes and projects Mr. Benson's integrity sometimes proved a barrier. The perquisites attached to the curacy were insignificant, and the rector had been maliciously misinformed on the subject. As the curate pursued his walk homewards, in deeper depression than before, he thought with regret of having permitted this impression to remain on the mind of his superior, and resolved to explain it away, if possible, at an early opportunity, either personally or in writing. His mind then reverted to his sister and niece, and he reached his home with a load on his spirits which he in vain endeavored to dispel.

The curate's dwelling was a low whitewashed cottage, consisting, internally, of two small rooms, with sleeping apartments attached to them. In the parlour, at the moment of Mr. Benson's return, sat Mary and her mother, engaged in some feminine occupation. The cloud on her uncle's brow was soon observed by the niece, and she sat down by him anxiously inquiring at the same time if he were well. The curate parted the locks from her fair and high forehead, and kissed her affectionately before he answered her question. "Were you well, dearest, little care would affect me; but as long as your cheek is pale and thin, Mary, so long must I be ill at ease. You take no adequate support, and seem indeed in the condition which the poets describe as characteristic of true love unrewarded." He spoke this in a playful tone of reproach, without observing the effects of his language. Mary blushed and became pale alternately; and an accurate observer might have believed that the analogy pointed out, unsuspectingly, by the curate, was not far from the truth. This might have even occurred to himself, unsuspicious as he was, had not an interruption occurred from the delivery of a letter by a boy at the cottage door. The curate read it attentively, and simply saying that he was under the necessity of going to the village, rose and left the house.

The letter which the curate received ran as follows: "To the curate of Langbourn—Sir, I take the freedom of addressing you, for a reason that can only be explained on a personal interview, which I beg of you most earnestly to grant me as early as your convenience will permit. A stranger." The messenger brought it from the village inn and there an answer was expected by the writer. It can scarcely be said that the circumstance excited much curiosity in the mind of Mr. Benson, though the handwriting was that of an educated person, and such was not the common way in which ordinary tales of distress came to the benevolent curate's ear. His mind, however, was fully preoccupied with the disheartening prospects held out in the interview with the rector. Before proceeding to the inn, he resolved to pay a visit to the tradesmen who supplied his family with necessaries, and discharge their several accounts. As he reached, with this intent, the door of the village butcher, he heard his own name mentioned within, and, not desirous of hearing either evil or good of himself, stepped into the house at once. The party conversing with the butcher was the rector's servant, who, after hastily saluting the curate, left the place. The master of the shop was a man of very middling character, and no favorite of Mr. Benson's; a circumstance the former knew well enough, but which the absence of any rivals in his trade entitled him, in his own opinion, to disregard. After the account was settled, the curate was about to take his leave, when his attention was arrested by some words muttered indistinctly and with some degree of embarrassment by the butcher regarding future payments. On being asked, the man, recovering his usual unblushing confidence, repeated what he had said; and the curate found, to his dismay, that the babbling servant of the rector had overheard the conversation at the rectory respecting the reduction of salary, the repetition of which to the butcher had produced an unwillingness to give the usual credit. "God pity and help my poor sister and Mary, if others should act with me like this man!" thought Mr. Benson to himself, as he left the shop in silence.

None of the other tradesmen to whom the curate gave the sums they were entitled to, repeated the conduct or sentiments of the butcher; but the anxious fears of the clergyman suggested that this forbearance might be owing to their ignorance of the same circumstances. After the last account was discharged, the curate found himself with little of his salary remaining, and with melancholy prospects of the future. In this state he still remembered that his services were required, and uttering a hope internally that the distress—for distress he was prepared to find—might not be pecuniary, he entered the little inn of Langbourn. The boy who had been the bearer of the letter appeared to be waiting for him, and conducted him up stairs, where, opening the door of a small apartment, he merely uttered the words, "the curate, sir," to a person within, and then retired. The stanger was seated at a table, from which he immediately rose. He was a young man, apparently not above two or three-and-twenty, with a tall and handsome person, and a countenance strikingly open and beautiful. The blush with which he met his visiter heightened the ingenousness of his look, and his manner had an air of breeding and refinement which appeared in despite of the faded dress which he wore. 'I have to apologise, sir,' said he to the curate, 'for the great liberty I have taken, though it will appear greater when I state to you its object.' Respectfully handing a chair to Mr Benson and begging him to seat himself, the stranger continued, 'I am at present, sir, in a situation which makes me blush for the imprudence that has placed me in it and made such an explation as this necessary. It is requisite that you should know all the circumstances which led to this unfortunate situation. My father was a general officer in the army, who fell in battle when I was a child, and was followed to the grave soon after by my mother. My father's elder and only brother who possessed the family estate, was the guardian to whom the dying lips of my mother consigned me, and never was a charge so affectionately executed. My uncle was unmarried, and having some family pride in his disposition, brought me up as he thought the heir of his estates and the supporter of the name ought to be. He was but too kind to me, and since my boyhood has striven to gratify my wishes in every respect. This generated in me habits of paying too much deference to my own will and too little to that of others, and rational lookers-on would have called me, I am afraid, a spoiled child. After returning from the university, I took up my residence for some time in the country with my uncle, intending speedily to set out upon my travels. Here occurred the circumstances which were the origin of my first disputes with my kind uncle, and which have caused me to be here, but which still, in some respects, I never can regret. Near my uncle's residence is a small village, which in my rides and walks around the neighbourhood I had frequent occasion to pass through. I met there, while calling accidentally at the house of a friend, a young lady, whose beauty struck me indiscribably at the first view. I will not endeavour to paint to you the charms of mind and disposition which I found her, on further knowledge, to possess; suffice it to say, that the impression made by them is not, and never can be, erased from my heart. I often visited the family in which she resided, and indulged for some time in a species of dream, from which I was rudely awakened by my uncle's discovery of the object of my visits to the village. He commanded me to give up an attachment which was so derogatory to the dignity of the family. The irritated state of my uncle's feelings constrained me to put some guard upon my own. I withdrew from his presence in silence, but it was only to seek that presence where alone I felt happiness. You will pardon me these expressions, sir, for I am still a lover. I could not conceal from the object of my affection what had occurred, and the tear which dimmed her lovely eyes, grieved, at the same time that it charmed me. This was the first time that my heart was satisfied that my passion was returned; and though the proof was given at the very moment that she was exhorting me to forget her for ever, it gave me consolation even then. She bade me farewell, and I have never again seen her. Her residence in the village was, I should have informed you, merely temporary; and when I returned on the following day to her relation's house, I found that she had taken her departure, and had besides directed her friends, as her peace of mind was valued, not to acquaint me with her home, which during the brief entrancement of our love I had not been informed of, though I knew the position in life of her friends to be respectable. I returned to my uncle's house in despair, and angry words passed between my kind relation and myself. In short, sir, instead of remaining to attempt to pacify and reconcile my uncle to what I felt to be necessary to my happiness, I was imprudent enough to leave his house with the determination not to return to it. I wandered about the country for some time, hoping always that a chance meeting might occur with her I loved; but this romantic idea never was gratified. The money I had taken with me being expended, and pride and other causes still making the idea of returning home odious to me, I was forced for mere subsistence to join myself, a few days ago, to a band of strolling players. We arrived at this inn last night, and this morning I found that my companions had disappeared early, leaving the burden of their night's expenses upon myself. But I also found in this paper,' lifting it from the table, 'what grieved me much more. Here is an advertisement informing me of my uncle's illness and entreating my return, at the same time declaring that all my wishes shall be gratified.' The curate had listened with much interest to the stranger's story, and took the newspaper handed to him. After reading the advertisement, he said, 'I hope, sir, you have no other intention but to return as soon as possible to your family." "Most assuredly I shall," said the stranger; "the cause which detains me for a moment from the road thither is the necessity of paying the sum required by the people of the house. If you do me this favour, sir, you will make me ever grateful for permitting me to go where my presence will bring comfort." The curate rose without reply, and motioning the stranger to keep his seat, left the room. On his return, Mr. Benson mentioned to the young man that the necessary sum was paid, and with the freedom of a clergyman and a senior, gave him some paternal and kindly admonition; at the same time pointing out the extreme impropriety of conduct of which he had been guilty, and the misery that almost invariably follows the course of life into which he had recklessly plunged. He whom he addressed, like the repentant prodigal, was deeply affected, even to tears, by the friendliness of the tone and counsel, and said, when the curate ceased, 'I shall neither forget your counsel, sir, nor the obligation you have conferred on a stranger, one, indeed, who does not know the name of his benefactor. I as yet know you, and have heard of you, by no other name than that of the curate. My own name is Norton, Charles Norton, with the bearer of which I hope you will yet be further acquainted.' The curate gave his name in return, and requested Mr. Norton, before leaving the village, to visit his residence, advising him at the same time to defer his departure till next morning, as the day was far advanced. After a promise to this effect, the curate and Mr. Norton parted.

The rector, and every thing connected with his own circumstances, were for a while obliterated from Mr. Benson's mind by the interest excited by the young stranger's story; and such is the pleasing effect that a benevolent acuon however trifling in itself, leaves on the mind of the doer, that the depression of his spirits did not return in the same degree of severity. On entering his home he was affectionately reproached for neglecting his usual meal, but warded off the censure by stating that after satisfying his hunger he had a tale to tell for their gratification. Even Mary's languor was dissipated for the time by the tidings; but when the curate commenced the narration the attention of the young lady was soon changed to strong emotion. 'Out of delicacy,' said Mr Benson, when he came to the stranger's falling in love, 'I did not inquire the name of the lady, nor did he mention it, but his own name is Charles Norton.' Mary uttered not a word, but in a fainting condition let her head fall upon the shoulder of her mother. 'I see it all,' exclaimed the curate, as the idea flashed across his mind, which may already have been in our reader's: 'it is our own Mary of whom I have been speaking!' Resting her head upon her mother's bosom, she confessed, at their anxious entreaties, that she was the unfortunate object of Charles Norton's love, and that she had concealed the circumstances from them to spare their feelings, and hoping that time would remove the impression left upon her mind. Her uncle and mother were filled with anxiety for her, and prevailed upon her to go to rest immediately, which she only consented to on hearing the issue of the story from the curate.

The curate deliberated long and earnestly with his sister that night whether it would be proper to admit Norton's visit in the morning, after what had come to their knowledge. The result was that a letter was despatched to him at an early hour, stating plainly what Mr Benson had learned since their interview, and declining a visit at that moment on account of the possible danger from an agitating meeting to Mary, who had not been informed that he was still in the village. The note was written in friendly but decided language, and a brief and hurried reply was returned by Charles Norton, expressing deep anxiety for Mary's health, and at the same time hoping that though it might be improper to receive him at present, he might be permitted at no distant date to see one so dear to him, and whom he had so long in vain desired to see.

Nothing was heard by the curate's family of him on whom the happiness of its most beloved member depended, till a few weeks after the circumstances we have related, when a letter, with a black seal, arrived for Mr. Benson. It was

from Charles Norton, and contained an account of his uncle's death, which the writer stated to have been occasioned, according to the opinion of the attending surgeons, by confirmed dropsy of many years' standing. This had relieved the writer's mind, he said, of a great load. "As soon as circumstances will permit," continued the letter, "I shall visit Langbourn, when I hope to be allowed to visit my dear Mary, and offer her myself, and all I have in the world." Need we add, that Mary's cheek soon recovered its bloom, and that a few months afterwards she became the wife of the object of her early and only affection. In the comforts, also, of a moderate living, to which he was presented by Mr. Norton, and in the happiness of seeing the children of his beloved Mary spring up like olive plants around him, the curate of Langbourn forgot the unfriendly bearing of the rector, and his threatened reduction of salary.

MARYLAND.

By his Excellency Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative Department of the government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several counties, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties, and one person for each of the said cities, to be electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of said month; and they, or any twenty four of them, so met were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected and duly qualified as such, were to constitute "the Senate of Maryland," in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly:

And whereas, eighteen of the persons who were chosen as Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the constitution, and in conformity to law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other electors who have attended, qualified, and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty; in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected:

And whereas, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the constitution and government of the state, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly, presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another constitution and government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or, at least, mortally wounded:

And whereas, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid:

And whereas, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and *must*, if presisted in and sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquility and peace of the state; impair her credit and resources; arrest her great works of internal improvement; blight her late brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity; and, finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and, *civil war*, and therefore demand from the executive the adoption of such constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed; to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted:

And whereas we are well advised, and entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the Public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty; that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power; that the Senate, elected in September, 1834, continue to be "the Senate of Maryland," and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and with the House of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute "the General Assembly" of this State.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual session, to which it stands adjourned, do hereby appoint and proclaim Monday, the 21st of November, instant, as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly, and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the seat of Government, on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the state may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of this state, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the Constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed by overt acts either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the state, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the state, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis, and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws; and finally, with humble supplications for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the state, to support, and, if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly declare and proclaim that the Constitution of the State MUST BE PRESERVED, and the Government maintained, *as they now are*, until "altered, changed, or abolished," in the manner constitutionally provided for.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the U. States the sixty first.

THOS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of Council.

MARYLAND.

From the [illegible] Chronicle

The annexed letter from Mr. Wesley Linthicum, one of the recusant Electors, will be read with the greatest pleasure, by all the citizens of this state, who are desirous of witnessing the return of the reign of confidence and security in Maryland. We trust that Mr. Linthicum's invitation to his associates will be responded to at once.

Elk Ridge, Nov 12 1836

Gentlemen: Believing that the course we adopted in seceding from the Electoral College was expressive of the wishes of a majority of the people of Maryland; but not having been sustained by that majority, and being at all times willing to submit to the will of the people, I have determined to obey this will, as expressed by the votes of the November election, and shall repair to Annapolis on Friday, the 18th instant, and on the 19th qualify as an Elector of the Senate; and I invite you to meet me there, for the purpose of joining in making a quorum.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

WESLEY LINTHICUM.

To Messrs [illegible] Mason, Gwynn, Fisher, Elliott, Bell, Vansant, Harwood, Howard, Sutton, Keene, Fountain, Evans, G. A. Thomas, Duvall, J. B. Thomas and George

Baltimore, Nov 16.

Most of our readers are unaware that there is to be held, to-day, in the city of Baltimore, a meeting of the persons voted for at the late election of Delegates to the Annapolis "extending Convention." What the designs of this assemblage may be, we, of course, are unable to divine. The only light we have upon that subject is derived from the annexed circular, which has been addressed by the gentlemen who were *not* elected in Baltimore, to their fellow-sufferers who *were* or *were not* elected in the several counties. We give it *verbatim et literatim*, as we find it, inserting in brackets the words which have been erased. *Chronicle.*

Sir: The undersigned, nominated [appointed] delegates to a Convention proposed to be held at Annapolis on the 21st of November, having had a conference with each other, are of opinion that, under the present circumstances, that Convention would have no power to act as a Convention of the people, but that they recommend that a meeting [Convention] of the friends of a Reform should be held [at the abovementioned day and place,] composed of those persons who have been appointed by the friends of the cause in the several counties of the State on the 7th inst. In order, therefore, to have a free conference as to the best mode of forwarding the cause, they respectfully propose a [preliminary] meeting in Baltimore, on Wednesday next, [Saturday,] 19th [16th] inst., at ten o'clock, to which they invite you, and hope you will concur with them in the propriety of the measure.

B. C. HOWARD,
WM. KREBS,
ROBERT HOWARD,
A. CONSTABLE,
WM. F. GILES.

Balt more, Nov. 11 1836.

To——— ——.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Virginia.—From the returns which we publish, it will be seen that there is every probability that, although the contest has been close in Virginia, the state has been carried for Mr. Van Buren. The Richmond Whig says:

"One thing is demonstrated thus far—let the final result be as it may—the Whigs had the victory in their hands, and if it should be lost, it will be the result of an inexcusable and guilty apathy. It only required a manly effort, an exertion of that spirit which rescued our infant colonies in their hour of gloom, to enable the state to have broken the degrading manacles which for the last eight years have fettered us. One additional patriotic throb would have placed us, beyond doubt, among the free and the redeemed."

All this is true, but that "one additional throb" has not been given, and we are content that the negligent, the slothful, the criminally idle, should be defeated and disappointed. When we see the apathy in Loudoun and Augusta, we are almost *glad* that things have turned out as they have in the state. Such conduct in men professing to hold political opinions at all, is disgusting. The zeal and activity of their opponents ought to shame them into repentance.

Whatever way the Presidential question may be settled, one thing is already certain, that it is one of the best contested elections ever held in this country. If Mr. Van Buren obtains the power which he seeks, it will be with a stronger array of the *People* against him than any other President ever yet encountered upon his introduction to office. Indeed the closeness of the votes generally has astonished us. And see, too, what inroads the Opposition has made upon the Administration candidate in the very strongholds of the Administration. The Pennsylvania majority of 25,000 reduced to 3,000 or 4,000—the Baltimore majorities, which used to be in Jackson times 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000, reduced to 108!! And in New York city tremendous majorities, not reduced merely—but revolutionized—turned into Whig majorities, to the entire prostration of Tammany! Even in the states that Mr. Van Buren carries, he gets only some few hundreds as a majority, as in the case of Connecticut. Well may Mr. Dallas have acknowledged to his friends when they came to congratulate him upon the result of the Pennsylvania election, that "they had had a fair fight and a *hard* fight," and that although they had triumphed they had "been run so close as almost to be frightened out of their shoes." If Mr. Van Buren is elected President, we are inclined to think that if the votes of those holding offices are subtracted from the majority he receives, the actual majority *by the People* will be small, if indeed there be a majority at all.

The Anti-Van Buren majority in the Congressional District composed of Fairfax, Loudoun and Fauquier, according to the result at the late election, is upwards of 800. As it is admitted, however, that Loudoun can easily poll a Whig majority of 1,300, and as it is known that the full Whig strength was not shown in Fauquier, we may safely estimate the actual Anti-Van Buren majority as being upwards of 1,400.

In the Northern Neck Congressional District the Anti Van Buren majority, as expressed at the late election, is decided, although it is known and admitted that King George and Westmoreland can give double the majorities that they did.

We are glad to see that the Abolitionists in Boston and Massachusetts have arrayed themselves *against* the Webster or Harrison ticket. We hope, however, that Mr. Van Buren, if he is elected President, will have the independence and firmness to resist and denounce these mischievous men, although they do aid him in his election.

Romantic Incident in the Streets.—An interesting looking young woman, about eighteen years of age, dressed in a style of fashionable elegance, attracted the attention of several persons on Thursday morning in Oxford street, by the singularity of her demeanor.—She held in her hand a work-basket, in which were small bundles of straw,—which she exposed for sale to the passengers, asking them at the same time if they would "buy any matches." So extraordinary a scene soon drew a crowd around her, and many for curiosity purchased her little bundles, for which she returned the most grateful acknowledgments. At length an elderly gentleman, in great agitation, forced his way through the throng, and "catching her in his arms, he was for a moment lost in the greatest anguish. Several gentlemen offered their assistance, and a coach being procured, the unfortunate maniac was placed in it. To this she made no resistance, but continued crying her matches. She was driven to one of the receptacles for lunatics, from which she had wandered. *London paper.*

From Nacogdoches.—The Arkansas Gazette contains a letter from an officer of the U. States Army, dated Camp Nacogdoches, Texas, September 21, in which it is stated that there had been a great deal of sickness, both in town and camp, and that all the officers except two had been ill. They were, however, recovering. The letter continues:

"There is something singular in our occupation of Nacogdoches. There *never has been*, nor is there likely to be, any difficulty with the Indians. They are as peaceable as could be expected, urging the necessity of keeping white men out of their country. The principal chiefs say that the white men sell liquor to them; they get drunk, become quarrelsome, and they are apprehensive lest they might, in their drunken quarrels, kill a white man, in which case, they say, the war would ensue."

Female Advocate.—In the Rhode Island Legislature, on Friday last, a petition for Joseph Salisbury, imprisoned on a conviction for theft, praying to be liberated, was heard and dismissed. On the following day, as we learn from the Morning Courier, his wife, a good looking woman, appeared and requested to be heard in favor of her husband's petition, to which the House assented. She stated that she lived in Seekonk, Mass., had four children, the eldest four years old, one had been sick seven months, and she had nothing in the house to eat but a little Indian meal—that her husband was able to work when he had his liberty, was a good husband, and provided well for his family, who now were in a suffering condition. She therefore wished he might be discharged from prison, and would prevent his coming into the state again. She would even remove further from the state. The advocate used too powerful arguments to be resisted by the House, and the petition was granted nem con.

The following extract faom the Montreal Gazette of the 25th ult. exhibits a ludicrous picture, and conveys a singular idea of the mode in which justice is administered in the Provinces—where a portion of the inhabitants speak no English, and many speak no French:—

"Of all ridiculous scenes, that which occurred on Friday last, at the Quarter Session, must bear the palm. The Hon. D. B., Viger, took possession of the Bench, and instead of following the usual method of naming the foreman, requested the Grand Jurors present to retire and elect one for themselves. With this the Jury complied, and presented the object of their choice in the person of Charles Jarret. The Chairman then inflicted upon them of course, a long address upon every thing and nothing, after which the Jury retired to proceed to business. The Hon. Chairman had scarcely got himself into a comfortable and dignified attitude, ere the Jury returned to state, that their foreman could neither read nor write, and they therefore were incompetent to act.

The Court now named Jesse Thayer as foreman, but still this would not do. The Jury again came into Court and stated that they could not understand each other, some could speak English and others French, but none could act as interpreter betweeen them both. This was another dilemma, and yesterday, Messrs. Viger, Barret and Millar being on the bench, the opinion of the Court was pronounced by the latter as being opposed under law and precedent to the introduction of a sworn interpreter. Mr. Viger differed from his colleagues, and gave them and the audience a lecture upon the Jury law, the present dreadful state of society, anarchy, confusion, the weakness of government, &c. &c., evidently to the satisfaction of the Chairman, but fatiguing to the auditors. The Jury retired again and late in the afternoon had found some means to proceed to business, inasmuch as they brought in four bills."

Effect of Fright.—An English paper furnishes another illustration of the fatal effects of terrifying children, in order to punish them for misconduct. A little girl, only six or seven years of age, whose parents resided at Hackney, for some act of childish disobedience was thrust into a dark cellar at some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night; the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot. A medical man, who was instantly summoned, pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

From the People's Press.

Wonderful Escape.—The story that I am about to relate, is one which has excited a great deal of feeling in the vicinity where it happened, and is well worth a conspicuous place in your paper. The facts as handed to me are these:—On Friday the 30th day of September last, near the close of the day, a little lad, about eight years old, by the name of Geo. Parks, started in pursuit of the cows.—He made his way through a piece of woods of about half a mile in length.—On reaching the opposite side of the woods, he found his cattle and started towards home. The drove consisted of a very gentle old cow and a number of young cattle. His mother told him previous to his starting, to keep near to the old cow, as she would conduct him on a straight course home. This he was careful to obey; but shortly after he had entered the woods on his way home, walking by the side of the old cow, he heard a crackling in the bushes, and on looking round, what should he see but a large bear making towards him with all the speed and fury those ferocious animals are possessed of. At this critical period, strange as it may seem, the boy possessed presence of mind enough to make use of his alternative—which was to jump astride of the cow's back, and leaning forward he caught her by the horns, and in this perilous situation rode through the woods. The bear seemed to envy him his elevated situation, and fain would have pulled him down. The cattle ran and roared—the boy screamed—but all did not terrify the bear; ever and anon she would come along side our gallant rider, growling and snarling and stiking with her paws—and would have torn him in pieces, but for the other cattle, who would as often attack her in the rear, and as she would turn to give them battle, the cow would gain on her some rods. The bear would then leave the young cattle and come with all speed after the boy, which seemed to be her whole aim. Several times she rose upon her hind legs to take him, and as often the cattle would give her battle; and thus they followed through the woods, until the bear's cubs came up, and the young cattle turned upon them. The old bear took their part, and the cow and her rider had arrived at the door of the farm house ere the old bear could again renew the attack. The boy was almost senseless with fright, and it was not until some time after he had alighted from the cow, that he was enabled to report to his mother the why and wherefore. It is thought the boy will hereafter prefer that some one else should drive the cows to yard.

Bedford, (Me.) Oct. 2, 1836.

The Great Bear.—We are informed that Captain John Noyes, of Greenwood, recently shot a Bear in that town, the quarters of which weighed when dressed 401 pounds—whole weight 475. He sold one half of it for nine cents per pound, which was carried to Boston, and there disposed of at a handsome profit. Large numbers of these animals have been killed this fall in the back towns in this country. *Oxford (Me.) Democrat.*

Serious Loss of Life—A Lower Lake schooner is said to have capsized near Cleveland. Out of twenty eight on board, it is reported that twenty-seven were drowned.

There had been a tremendous explosion of the gas works in the Old Kent Road, England. The flash of flame streamed athwart the sky like a blazing comet, and the noise of the explosion was like the roar of a peal of artillery. Several men were killed.

GAMING.

Of all the vices to which men are given, there is none which is more dreadful in its consequences, or more certain to involve the unhappy devotee in ruin, than that of gaming. It is the harbinger of almost every crime, it begets intemperance; it renders the heart callous to the finer feelings; it produces moral and intellectual abstraction; it is the author of disease, and prostrates man below the level of the brute creation. We well remember the fate of one, who was the companion of our juvenile days, and whose dawning genius bespoke for him the honors of the world. Fortune smiled upon his birth, and ere he had reached his majority, his father died and left him a handsome fortune. At first he devoted himself to habits of industry, and was esteemed as one of the most promising young merchants of the community; and all who knew him predicted his future excellence and greatness. Unfortunately, at the instance of some associate, he one night consented to visit a gaming house; and in a moment became so enraptured with play that he assumed the vocation of a professed gamester. His business was suspended, and the gaming table was his only place of resort. Next came habits of intemperance, and with them the loss of reason and respectability. In a little while his fortune was squandered, and in the short space of a year he was prostrated on a bed of sickness; and ere he had attained the age of twenty-five descended to an untimely grave, covered with ignominy and disgrace.

A day or two before he bade the waking world good night, we visited him, when, as he pressed our hand, his bosom was agonized with ten thousand thorns; and in a moment of phrenzy he uttered the most appaling curses that mortal ever listened to, and implored the wrath of Heaven to descend upon him who first introduced him to the resorts of the gamester. A young wife, once happy and with a fair prospect before her, stood weeping by his bed side, whilst his infant child wept, as it listened to the phrenzied ejaculations of the lost and abandoned gamester. *Literary Cadet.*

Important to the Ladies.—The Grand Sultan has issued firmans, commanding all Mussulmen bachelors to take wives! Married men, who have wives already and possess ample means, are enjoined to take one or two more! *Sat. News.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, November 25.

THE ELECTION.

NEW YORK. The Albany Argus gives returns from all the counties in the state, except three, showing a Van Buren majority of 28,471.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE the Van Buren electors have been chosen by a very small majority. The election in that state was entirely without interest, the result being so confidently anticipated by both parties that there was no exertion.

In KENTUCKY the majorities for each ticket in the fourteen counties heard from are said to be—for Harrison 4,381; for Van Buren 511.

In INDIANA nineteen counties have been heard from, in which the Van Buren ticket received a majority in but two. Majorities for Harrison 6,905; for Van Buren 133.

TENNESSEE. The Knoxville Register gives the returns from thirteen counties, which give 7689 for White and 4350 for Van Buren. The same paper gives reported majorities for White in six counties, amounting to 3,310; and for Van Buren in five counties amounting to 3,652. The Register says, that in East Tennessee not more than one third of the votes were polled; a result in a great measure owing to the confidence the friends of Judge White had in the strength of their cause. In the Hermitage precinct, in Davidson county, the vote stood for White 64!—Van Buren 20!!

MAINE has gone, as was expected, for Van Buren. Majority not yet ascertained.

In VERMONT the Whig ticket has been elected by a majority of more than 7,000.

In DELAWARE the Whig ucket has been elected by a decided majority.

CONNECTICUT has given a majority of 620 for the Van Buren electors.

NEW JERSEY. About half of the counties heard from, and the Harrison ticket largely ahead.

GEORGIA. Returns not yet complete.

The probability now is that Mr. Van Buren will be elected by the Electoral Colleges.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, November 22

Both branches assembled at the Government House, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The attendance of members was unusually full.

In the Senate, Wm. D. Mosely, of Lenoir (V. B.) and Hugh Waddell, of Orange, (Whig) were nominated for Speaker. On calling the roll, it appeared there were 48 Senators present, of whom 24 voted for Mr. Waddell, and 22 for Mr. Mosely. Of course, Mr Waddell was duly elected. One Senator being absent, the result of this vote shows that the Senate is thus constituted; Whigs 25—Vans 24, and one vacancy to be filled.

For the Principal Clerkship of the Senate, the following gentlemen were put in nomination, viz. Joseph B. Hinton, of this city, Thomas G Stone, of Franklin, and H. L. Holmes, of Chatham. On the 2d balloting, Mr. Stone was elected.

J. R. Dodge, of Wilkes, was elected Reading Clerk on the first balloting. Messrs Isaac Dockery and N. O Blake being also in nomination.

Thomas B. Wheeler and Green Hill were elected Doorkeepers.

In the Commons, William H. Haywood, Jr (V. B.) and William A. Graham, (Whig) were put in nomination for Speaker. Mr. Haywood was elected by the following vote: Haywood 60; Graham 53.

There were 4 Whigs absent, and 1 Van Burenite, and one Whig voted for Mr. Haywood. This vote shows the state of parties in the House to be 61 Van Buren and 59 Whig. The vote having been *viva voce*, we shall be enabled, in our next, to publish a statement of it, in the voice of Speaker in both branches.

Charles Manly was re elected Principal Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Reading Clerk.

Isaac Truitt was elected Principal Doorkeeper, and James Page Assistant Doorkeeper. *Raleigh Register.*

On Tuesday a joint committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor to inform him of the organization of the two houses, &c. who subsequently reported that the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Thomas L. West and Peter R. Lilly were elected engrossing clerks.

Committees were appointed to prepare rules of order.

Attention sheriffs!—The amended Constitution of the state requires, that "the returns of every Election for Governor shall be *sealed up and transmitted* to the Seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the Members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

Our notice has been drawn to this subject, from the circumstance of some very intelligent Sheriffs having sent on *certificates of the number of votes* given for the several candidates for Governor, instead of the "*returns*" themselves kept by the poll-keepers. *The Assembly* is to compare the *polls* and declare who is elected, and must of course have the polls or lists as they were returned from the different precints. The Sheriffs are not authorized *to declare the result* in the several counties or give *any certificate* about it. They are "to seal up and transmit the returns to the Speaker of the Senate, &c." These returns must be made, under heavy penalties, in time for the result to be made known, so that the Governor elect may qualify and enter on his duties *on the first day of January next*.

It is hoped that the different newspapers of the state will insert this notice, that the error, if general, may be corrected. *Raleigh Register.*

Electoral Election.—The Electors of President and Vice President throughout the Union, assemble in their respective State Capitols on the first Wednesday in December, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

The Arsenal.—We learn that Capt. Bradford, of the Army, has finally closed the contract for the site of the Arsenal to be erected at this place under his direction. The place chosen is about a mile west of the Town House, on May Mount, a spot uniting the advantages of health, beauty of situation, and convenience. *Fayetteville Observer.*

M. Pageot, Charge d'Affaires from France to the United States, with his family, accompanied by M. Saligny and M. Montholon, who reached New York a few days ago in the packet-ship Sylvie de Grasse, has arrived in this city. This is the same gentleman, our readers will recollect, who was Secretary to the French Legation, and for a time Charge d'Affaires, before the late difference between the United States and France, now so happily terminated. *Nat. Intel.*

Bishop Van Vleck.—The Rev. William H. Van Vleck, who for several years has had the pastoral charge of the Moravian Church in the city of New York, has recently been elected to the office of a bishop, and will hereafter reside at Salem, North Carolina. Mr. Van Vleck will carry with him the sincere wishes of many in this city for his prosperity in the new and important charge to which he has been called. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Departure of the Mexican Envoy.

Signor Gorostiza has embarked for Mexico, with all the members of the legation. Previous to his departure he addressed to our government an exposition of his reasons for taking this step, from which we give the following extract.

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr. Dickens has left him no hope. The explanations, moreover, which have been given him in the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a measure of precaution.

"Under such painful circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the only method left him, to express the pain he feels at the wrongs done his country. On his own responsibility, therefore, he declares his mission from this moment terminated."

Bank of Cape Fear.—A dividend of 8 per centum, surplus profits of this Bank, has been declared, prior to admitting the stock subscribed in November last, and will be payable from and after the 21st inst. to the holders of the old stock.

Arrival to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road seems to be threatened on the west side of the Mississippi River. The Missouri papers now propose an immense track of rail road to commence at Chicago, to pass direct to the Mississippi river, thence to the Missouri river, and through the rich mineral regions of the southern portion of that state; thence through the cotton lands of Arkansas, to terminate again on such point on the Mississippi as will be secure at all seasons from interruptions by ice.

Expedition to Liberia.—The parent Colonization Society are about dispatching another ship to Liberia, with stores and emigrants. A ship has been chartered by Anson G. Phelps, esq., and will sail for Wilmington, N. C. in a few days. The emigrants to embark, number about 70—at the head of whom is a respectable colored man by the name of Lewis Sheridan. He is a man of wealth, and many of the emigrants have considerable property. *N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Import of Foreign Wheat.—We learn from the Baltimore American that in the early part of the past week a sale of 2,000 bushels prime German Wheat was made (in this city) at 82. There is now no foreign wheat in market. We find by reference to the custom-house books, that the quantity of Wheat imported into this market from the 1st to the 28th of this month was 43,408 bushels. During the first nine months of the present year the import of wheat from Europe into this market was 120,000 bushels, making the aggregate import from the 1st of January, 1836, to this day, 164,408 bushels. *American Farmer.*

The Montreal Vindicator of the 4th, states that large purchases of flour were made in that city that week for the American market, and further heavy orders have, it is said, been received from the States, for additional supplies of the same article. The same paper complains of a great scarcity of potatoes in that city.

Bread Stuffs.—On Friday last about eleven thousand bags of wheat and rye were received at the port of New York from Europe, viz. 300 bags of wheat from London, 3147 do from Odessa, 3392 do from Hamburgh, and 1549 do rye.

The new Silk Factory about to commence operations in Dedham, Massachusetts, will run 1,600 spindles, and employ 100 females.

King William the Fourth, who will be hereafter called by the name of the Pacificator, has it is confidently asserted generously offered his mediation in the difficulties between France and Switzerland.—Baron Rothschild, as in the dispute with us, is again the principal negotiator, and has had an interview with the Swiss Charge.

Capture of a Slaver.—The Spanish Slave brig Empress, was brought into Havannah on the 25th of last month by the British frigate Vestal of 26 guns, Capt. Jones. The brig was taken near the Island of Grenada on the 15th Sept. and has on board 434 slaves. The frigate has also taken three other vessels under Portuguese colours and sent them to Sierra Leone. *New York Enq.*

A man was lately convicted in the Circuit Court, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment, for singing an indecent song in a public street of Chicago, Illinois.

Horrible Accident by Powder in Rumford.—On Monday week, the store of Otis C. Bolster, in Rumford, Maine, was blown up by a cask of powder being set on fire Mr. Bolster had just been getting a stock of goods in his store, and among the articles was a cask of powder. His customers had been trying the powder, and had left some particles upon the top of the cask. Mr. Bolster's boy nine years old, in order to amuse himself, and in the absence of his father, took a coal of fire, and thus set the particles in a blaze. Two other young lads were also in the store. The whole cask of Powder immediately ignited. Half of the store was blown into the Androscoggin, and the other half into the street, the roof tumbling down in the middle. Mr Bolster's boy was immediately killed. One of the other young lads had his arm broken, and the other was sadly burnt.

Portland Advertiser.

Strawberries in November—On Wednesday last our eyes had a luscious feast upon a box of ripe Strawberries, fresh from the vines of Col. Hutchings, of this town. The vines produce monthly.

Portsmouth Journal.

Santa Anna, the captive Mexican chief, has published a Protest against the violation of the faith engaged in the agreement between him and the government of Texas. He declares that he has been treated more like an ordinary criminal, than as a prisoner of war, the head of a respectable nation.

He also protests against the treatment as prisoner, and ill usage received by Gen. Wall, who had come into the Texian camp with a flag of truce, under the safe-guard and word of honor of Gen. Houston and with the consent of the members of the cabinet.

There are other grounds of protest; among them that of personal ill usage and privations in prison calculated to render life insupportable, and the uncertainty with regard to his future fate and that of the prisoners.

Richmond Compiler.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Brown, of the barque Ganges, from Malaga, Oct. 10, informs that six thousand men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women and children for protection. As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the Constitution or were in favor of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences, should the Carlists enter their city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5,000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed, and business at a stand *Boston Adv.*

The Royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where the Carlists were to be found. Alaix was in hot pursuit of Gomez. Villareal, the Carlist commander-in-chief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Portuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive operations against the Carlists. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 5th of October. Mina was not expected to live.

The Harvest.—Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops. Very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and northwest. The western coast, the islands, and the highlands of Scotland are in a very precarious state.

Frankfort, October 5

The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse. This measure was proposed to the states by the Government itself. Henceforth the Jews will enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other inhabitants of the country A superior consistory, elected from among themselves, will be under the presidency of the Minister of the Interior, to whom are to be presented the candidates for the office of Rabbi, but the nomination is to be confirmed by the Sovereign. Austria appears to be inclined to grant the same favor to the Jews of Bohemia.

The foreign commercial residents in Canton, especially the British and Americans, are still urging the necessity of more vigorous and decisive measures by the British Government, to correct the insolence and prevent the extortions of the Chinese functionaries. There must be a blow up there one of these days.

The Singapore papers (to the 7th of May) are still filled with accounts of piracies in the Straits of Mallacca, and of the endevours to suppress them. The Wolf captured a piratical prahu (or proa) on the 23d of April, off Delhi. On the 30th the British Indiaman Mary Anne, was attacked by a number of large proas filled with men, but succeeded in beating them off much damaged. The ship's rigging was very much cut to peices.—About the beginning of May, a government falwa (a large open boat) armed with one twenty four pounder and four swivels, manned by forty three Tagalas and commanded by Lieut. Elliott, of the Spanish colonial service, was unexpectedly attacked near Cape Capones, by twenty-six double banked Malay proas, each containing about forty men, armed with muskets. Lieut. Elliott and his forty-three natives behaved like heroes.—Bearing down upon the largest proa, they gave her the full charge of the twenty-four pounder within fifty yards, and down she went; they then administered a similar dose to another, with the like effect. the remaining twenty four took to flight, hotly pursued by the falwa, which fired the long gun sixty-two times with terrible effect, before the proas could make good their escape. The falwa had four men killed and ten wounded On receiving intelligence of this gallant affair the governor of Manilla promoted Lieut. Elliott (an Englishman) to the captaincy, and liberally rewarded his crew. A letter from Manilla dated May 10th, gives a terrible account of the outrages committed by the pirates on the coasts of Pangasinang and Yloco; burning villages, destroying crops, and carrying off men, women and children as prisoners.

We are indebted to Capt. Brown, of the brig Barbara, recently arrived from Malaga, for the following communication and correspondence, arising from the unjustifiable detention of an American seaman by the Captain of an English man-of war. *N. Y. Eve. Star.*

While the brig John L. Hudgens, Captain Furby, of Philadelphia, was lying in the port of Malaga in September last, one of her crew deserted, went on board the English man-of war brig Jasseur, Captain Hackett, also lying at the same port. The man returning for his clothes, was detained on board the brig from which he had deserted by the mate, the master being on shore.

A boat from the Jasseur, with a midshipman, was sent for the man; but the mate refused to give him up. Immediately another boat with eight or ten men, under charge of a Lieutenant, was despatched, when he was seized by force, and together with his clothes, taken on board the English vessel.

The mate entered a complaint to our Consul, George P. Barrell, esq, who promptly sent him, with his Vice Consul, in charge of a note to the commanding officer, on board the man-of war. No attention whatever was paid to either of these gentlemen or the note, and although a request was made to see the First Lieutenant, who was below, he would not come on deck, and they were suffered to remain nearly half an hour, when they returned on shore.

Thus the affair remained during the day, and as the Jasseur was on the point of sailing, another note was sent to Captain Hackett by the United States Consul, which was not answered; but Mr. Barrell was informed by the First Lieutenant that Captain Hackett was undecided about giving up the man.

Mr. Barrell then as a dernier resort despatched another note to Captain Hackett, with order for the bearer to wait for an answer, stating that unless the man was returned on board the American brig with all his clothes in a given time, he would despatch a messenger to Madrid, and lay the case before the American Ambassador. No answer was given; but within the time specified, the man with his baggage was returned on board the vessel whence he had deserted, and the Jasseur left the port.

Alleged violation of the American Flag.

The following extract is from a London paper per Westminster:

Constantinople, Sept. 21.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America. On the 14th, the American brig Banian, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war's boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, who they suspected to be on board, and notwithstanding that Captain Inglee assured them on his word of honor that there was no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officers ordered the American captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the Castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

November 18.

Cotton—For some days past has fluctuated from 7¼ to 17¼ cents; to day it goes off rather heavily at 17 to 17¼ cents; the receipt by Rail Roads and otherwise average per day from 150 to 200 bales.

Wheat.—Receipts very small, and prices well supported at, for Red $1 50 to 1 95; White $1 90 to 2 15.

Tobacco.—No variation in prices since our last quotations, the receipts continue very limited, and the demand confined to the manufacturers alone; for inferior qualities at low prices.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning the 8th instant, by the Rev George Duffield, the Rev. JAMES O. STEDMAN, of Fayetteville, N. C. to Miss MARGARETTA B. daughter of Mr. Isaac Harbert, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In Lincoln county on the 12th instant, Gen. JOSEPH GRAHAM, a hero of the revolution—and though time had spared him long among us, it was to have been hoped from his apparent health and strength that he would have been permitted to tarry a while longer with us. He was in Lincolnton on Thursday of the election, in as good health as usual—he returned home on Friday, and died on Saturday. Many interesting anecdotes might be related of his gallant conduct during our revolutionary struggle: but as we feel our inability to do him justice in this respect, we leave the task to some of the friends of the deceased, who are more intimately acquainted with his history, and who we doubt not will furnish the public with a sketch of his noble deeds during the dark period of the Revolution. *Lincoln Transcript.*

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon's Phases	D. H. M.
25 Friday,	7 4	4 56	Last,	1 9 21 morn
26 Saturday,	7 4	4 56	New,	8 8 17 aft'n
27 Sunday,	7 5	4 55	First,	15 0 33 aft'n
28 Monday,	7 6	4 54	Full,	23 0 18 morn
29 Tuesday,	7 6	4 54		
30 Wednesday	7 7	4 53		
1 Thursday,	7 7	4 53		

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

Sale of Negroes and Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I will offer for sale at Hillsborough, on Monday the 2d day of January next,

THIRTEEN NEGROES,

mostly young and likely.

Also one Tract of Land, containing about 313 Acres, adjoining Bradley Collins and others.

And one other Tract of about 200 acres on the waters of Buck Creek, adjoining John Thompson and others.

Terms of sale, nine months credit, bond and security required

ELI WOODS, *Commissioner.*

November 24 46—

☞ The Milton Spectator will publish the above three weeks and forward the account to this office for payment.

A Good Blacksmith wanted.

I will give a salary that will do any man good, who can come well recommended as a Blacksmith For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, five miles south of Hillsborough.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

November 22. 46—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL & JOHN D. THOMPSON for Tavern Accounts, are requested to call and make payment immediately and save trouble, as it is their wish to close their business and dissolve partnership.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN D THOMPSON.

November 15. 45—

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'e every land"

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The annexed article relative to the habits and progress of this destructive insect, is from the pen of a gentleman in this vicinity, who carefully and minutely watched it through all its stages during the past year. We have reason to think it is a faithful narration of its history through all its stages and changes. He adverts to a probable remedy to destroy the insect before doing mischief to the young wheat, but that is in some degree conjectural. The individual who can introduce a certain and effectual remedy against the ravages of the fly, will indeed be a blessing to his species and a benefactor to his country. The subject is deserving great consideration and attention, and should awaken a spirit of inquiry among our agricultural friends at this season of leisure. *Bucks Co. Intel.*

HESSIAN FLY.

The fly itself is a small insect with long bluish wings, and may be seen hovering about over a wheat field in a warm day in the fall, after the wheat is up and has got into stooling—it then deposits its eggs, from one to five or six, on the lower leaf where it joins the stock The eggs, when first laid, are about the size of the point of a pin and white; they grow until they become of the size and shape of a flax-seed, when they change their color to a brown and appear in shape and color of flax seed. While in the white state they appear to extract nourishment from the stock of wheat, from their wounding it; the eggs continue in the flax-seed state in the stock at the junction of the lower leaf, until the next spring, and every stock that has an egg in it turns to a dark green and perishes before the next spring. In the spring, after the wheat begins to grow, no eggs can be found in the live wheat, but on examining, there will be found dead stools of wheat, and on taking these up you will find the egg at the root of the stool where it was deposited, appearing like a flax-seed. When the weather becomes warm in the spring these eggs hatch, and the little creature crawls up out of the ground, and begins to lay eggs on the surviving wheat close to the stock on the lower leaf, where the egg remains, going through its changes until fall, when it comes out a fly again, and commences on the new sown wheat.

The fly will lay its egg in Rye, but the rye stock grows strong and fast, and bursts open the husk leaf where the egg is laid and the egg falls out and perishes. It will lay its eggs in Oats and Timothy, but not to do much injury. This fly is a very different insect from the fly that has lately made its appearance in New England and New York state, or the Maryland fly—in both these last cases the fly lays its egg in the grain while in a milk state, and the worm eats the milk and meal out of the grain, but in no case has the grain been eaten by the Hessian fly or found in it—but all these flies may depredate in the same field in their own way. What is the remedy? It cannot be in applying any thing to seed before sowing, as the fly lives on the root or near it, instead of the ear or grain. Even good tillage has failed this last season as well as late sowing—Will not lime do it if properly applied, as a very small portion of lime is a quick and certain death to many insects? A pint of quick lime mixed with 100 bushels of wheat will destroy every weavel in it, and if blown from a fan into a barn it will destroy or drive them all out.

Lime is a certain and quick death to fleas, &c. and it is said that by sowing over the grain it will destroy the egg in the grain. Supposing a farmer when he found the fly was in his wheat depositing its eggs should sow half a bushel of lime while warm after slacking upon an acre, in a still morning while the dew is on—the lime being light and fine will spread and settle down on the leaves of the wheat, and reach the egg while in the soft and white state and most likely destroy it. Where the stubble is full of the egg, by plowing deep in the fall or early in the spring, the egg will be buried so deep that it will perish. In the fall one or two frosts will destroy most of the fly, and late sowing has in some cases.

BUCKS.

Leap Year, Resolutions.—We learn that at a meeting of young ladies in —— county, a few days since, it was unanimously resolved that any one entertaining attachment for a young gentleman, shall at the first opportunity say "snip" to him, to which his replying "snap" is to be taken and held so much of a marriage treaty, as to render his retreat dishonorable. Nevertheless, any gentleman merely withholding the responsive monosyllable shall continue to be received as before. A good device, and God bless the inventor! *Macon, Ga. Tel.*

They have an excellent law in Switzerland; that of indemnifying those who have been acquitted of crimes for which they had been indicted. A married couple accused, at Berne, of being incendiaries, received lately 229 francs for 78 days imprisonment.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10 44—2m

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$10,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Twelfth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUGH, *on Friday, the 25th of November,*
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE. } **$10,000!**

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $10,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,000—six of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $400, $300, $200, &c. amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	4 dollars
Halves,	2 dollars
Quarters,	1 dollar

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

☞ Mr. David Kersey, of Guilford, drew the handsome Capital Prize of $4,000, with No 35,888.—Several handsome capitals of smaller amounts were sold to other gentlemen in the county.

August 26. 33—

New & Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right in the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT
Steel spring seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

LEMAY'S
North Carolina Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR **1837,**
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
November 3. 43—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a division of Orange county.

November 1. 43—

TAXES! TAXES! PAY YOUR TAXES!

ALL persons in arrear for Town Tax for the year 1835, are requested to call on me and pay the same before November Court.

JOHN COOLEY, *Town Collector.*

November 3. 43—

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by William H. Phillips, esq I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, on the second day of our County Court, it being the 29th instant, his HOUSE, and five LOTS of LAND, containing five acres, well improved. The House is large and well finished, with all necessary out buildings and an excellent well of water. Terms of sale Cash. This House, Improvements and Lots, all adjoining occupy the highest land within the corporation, and in my opinion the most eligible. By order

A PARKS, *Trustee.*

November 3. 43 ts

☞ The Raleigh Standard and Oxford Examiner will publish the above until the sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,
MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3, 43—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

August 26. 33—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13, 40—

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES

belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Shoe-Maker.)

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 13. 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836 I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Thomas Bubu.

Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 13. 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, the

A Tract of Land

lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Bond, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 13 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term 1836 I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thos. Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be required.

JAMES WEBB, *C & M.*

October 13 40—4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836. I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison viz.

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.

One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Laughton's Creek.

One tract of 100 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 6 39—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 6. 39—6w

CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for **3,000** yards of **Tow** or **Tow & Cotton Cloth.**

R. MODERWELL.

June 30 25—

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) MARE, nine years old, about five feet high, some white in her face, swinnied in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.

September 14. 37p—

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6 35

NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be put in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICKLE & NORWOOD till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.

J. W. NORWOOD, *Adm'r.*

September 14 36 6w

LINE OF PACKETS
To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, on the Tuesday of November County court next, the following tracts of land, the property of my late father, deceased.

One Tract containing 481 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Hart and others.

One Tract containing 289 acres more or less, adjoining the same.

One Tract, containing 198 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of John Cabe's heirs.

Terms, one and two years, interest from date,—notes with approved security required.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, *Ex'r.*

October 72. 43—

WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED.

I WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, or in proportion to its weight.

I will also give one dollar and twenty cents for Flax Seed, delivered at my mill on Little River.

ROBERT HARRIS.

September 22. 37—

A HANDSOME
Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.
Inquire of
JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 15—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.

September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 23—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND, lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14. 38—6w

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.
Waldie's Literary Omnibus,

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible, we gave and continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day, we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still room enough for us to aim at suffering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go" *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address*. To clubs of two individuals five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low prices and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volume's of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

October 20. 11—

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWELL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to ROBERT MODERWELL, at his store in Hillsborough.

WALKER ANDERSON,
ROBERT MODERWELL.

I TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage given the Mercantile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in this way beg the liberty of assuring the customers, that I will endeavour, by all proper means, to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing a Spring Supply

Consulting in his purchases
neatness, elegance, durability and economy,

Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

April 14. 16—

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, *T. Clerk.*

April 7. 013—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.